

The Science of IAQ in Schools

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- Review causes of poor indoor air quality (IAQ)
- General considerations for measuring student performance & IAQ
- Selected studies and results
- Summary



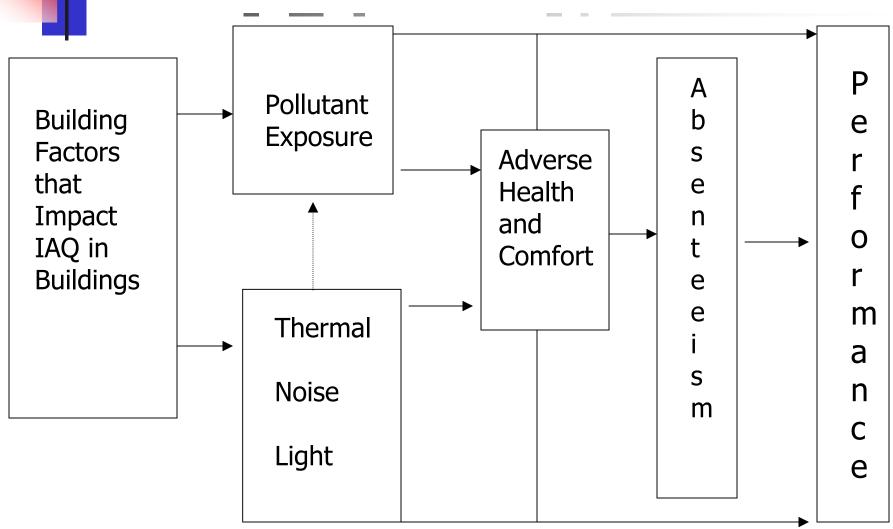
- Large amount of information on health effects of poor IAQ
- Relatively few studies of student performance and IAQ
- Very difficult area to study
- Must examine studies of office workers as well



- Why is it so difficult to study?
 - Many variables can affect student performance
 - IAQ is only one of the variables (and IAQ is multifactorial also)
 - Variables are difficult to control
 - There are many confounders



How Does IAQ Affect Performance?





- Building Factor Failures Result in Poor IAQ
 - Failure to control pollutant sources
 - For example, art supplies and lab activities
 - Failure to control temperature and humidity
 - Failure to control moisture and spills
 - Failure to ventilate adequately
 - Failure to perform housekeeping and maintenance adequately or properly including IPM

Could be either design, construction, or O&M failures or some combination...multifactorial



- Examples of variables that can affect student performance
 - Curriculum
 - Home situation
 - Infectious disease
 - New students or teacher
- IAQ is multifactorial (also has many variables)
 - Environmental parameters (chemicals, biological contaminants, particulate matter)
 - Thermal factors (temperature, relative humidity, air velocity)
 - Ventilation



How can we measure student performance?



- How can we measure student performance?
- Three of several possibilities
 - Standardized tests
 - Human factors (quasi-direct/quantitative)
 - Absenteeism (indirect but important)



- Standardized Tests
 - Direct and important measure
 - Becoming more common
 - May not be sufficiently sensitive for small changes. Year to year variations normal
 - Still subject to confounders. Need controls. Could compare "changes" in scores.



- Human Factors (core skills)
 - Measures of concentration, recall, reading comprehension, arithmetic skills, etc.)
 - Standardized measures available
 - Sensitive to small changes
 - May be less subject to confounders ??Still need controls



- Absenteeism
 - Effect is easily measured
 - But relatively crude measure
 - Doesn't measure decrements in performance while at school
 - An epidemic or high pollen counts outdoors can compromise study
 - But isn't it an important variable?



- Types of Studies
 - Chamber vs. Field Studies
 - Longitudinal (follow in time) vs. Crosssectional (extensive snapshot in time)
 - Intervention Studies
 - Pre-intervention measurement; intervention; post-intervention measurement
 - Beware--All studies need controls



- Recently Updated Fact Sheet—IAQ and Student Performance-- provides summary of evidence.
 - www.epa.gov/iaq. Go to publications.
 - Update based on extensive literature review by LBL. Tried to get educational research journals to publish....no dice
 - Also see <u>www.IHPcentral.org</u> for a searchable bibliography on IAQ, health, and productivity.



- Many studies relate IAQ to respiratory health.
 - Moisture/water damage, animal & biological allergens, combustion pollutants
- Respiratory health, especially especially infections and asthma, are a leading cause of school absences



Low Ventilation or High Pollution

- Several studies show that low ventilation rates, or higher levels of indoor pollution adversely effect health symptoms, perceived quality of IAQ, and various measures of productivity or absences.
- Some data is from office environments



- Housekeeping, Maintenance
 - Studies show fewer health symptoms with lower levels of dust and more frequent cleaning. Studies are building
 - Reasonable evidence that improved maintenance is important to good IAQ.
 Only one good study.



- Example of Individual Studies
 - Swedish School Study
 - Danish Office Study

 Note: The Europeans, especially the Scandinavians, are pursuing this field much more intensively than the U.S.



Swedish Study of 800 students in 8 schools(1996)

- Related CO₂ to student performance and symptoms (also measured VOC, RH, T but not reported); ages 15 to 20
- Both health indices (headache, tiredness, difficulty concentrating; and eye and upper airway irritation) correlated positively to CO₂ concentration (lower ventilation, more crowding)
- Performance (tests of concentration) decreased with higher CO₂ concentrations (lower ventilation, more crowding)

Why Measure Carbon Dioxide???



Why measure CO_{2?}

- CO₂ does not generally cause health effects at levels observed in typical indoor environments (OSHA Standard is 10,000 ppm)
- Lack of oxygen is not a limiting factor, but
- Everyone expires CO_{2,}therefore
- CO₂ is often as a measure of ventilation relative to the number of people present in a given space
- ASHRAE Standard of 15 cfm/occupant ~1,000 ppm
 - (Cautions are in order here)



- Danish Controlled Field Study (2000)
 - Three offices in two countries
 - IAQ Controls: Large changes in ventilation or the introduction of a hidden 20-yr old carpet
 - Perception of IAQ and performance on text typing, proof-reading & addition all improved with better IAQ (2%-6% range)
 - Creative thinking improved with ventilation



- Danish Studies on Thermal Effects on Performance (1974-2002)
 - Simulated controlled office environment
 - Cooler temperatures and lower RH within comfort zone associated with lower SBS, improved IAQ perception and improved performance (mixed)
 - Conditions for highest performance not same as greatest comfort



Summary

- Studies suggest poor IAQ degrades student performance (also very plausible)
 - Evidence is building—slowly but steadily
- Good Studies are difficult and expensive
- Need to examine studies in other environments (e.g. offices)
- Need to interest educational research community—any ideas??